

A hero's fame may be acquired in the air and yet have an enduring foundation.

The young man now in khaki wonders how any other life ever appealed to him!

Can the higher milk prices possibly mean there is a shortage of water in the country?

Overeating in America is bad for the digestion and for the cause of food conservation.

Pocketless trousers will not appeal to man, who has never quite gotten over being a boy.

The geography makers may be idle now but they will have a busy time when the war is over.

Many an amateur gardener is anxiously digging up the ground to see what became of his money.

American economy consists in cutting out the necessities of life in order to maintain the luxuries.

Alaskan reindeer are looked to as a new source of food supply. But spare enough for Santa Claus?

It is useless to talk about the democracy of clothes when only the multimillionaire can afford to wear old ones.

It is a waste of time to try to convince a boy that you are keeping him at home for his own good. He knows better.

American colleges and universities deserve all praise. They have given some of their best men to the nation's service.

Hitting the line will have a new meaning for some of the football experts in France, and they'll put the ball over.

Perhaps, if this war goes on for a few years longer, dandelion greens will be given the place on the table they are entitled to.

We are verging to the point where treason will be treated as treason and its infernal neck broken with but little ceremony.

The soap-box orators in large cities are to be suppressed and the soap boxes restored to a better and more healthful use.

A cooking expert says "honey has been used as a cosmetic," no doubt, as in former days, by small boys who were in a hurry.

"Go for them, boys," is said to be the German Crown Prince's favorite expression. He has never learned to say: "Come on, boys."

Gold is said to be becoming cheaper, but that does not affect the spirits of the man whose sorrowful soul yearns for breakfast bacon.

An Italian physician says he has stopped the pangs of hunger and thirst by injections of cocaine. Still who wants his dinner given him through a hypodermic needle?

Neutrals that have been shipping food to Germany may yet go hungry themselves.

A man who died at ninety-nine and smoked and drank since boyhood is cited as proof that bad habits do not kill. Yet all it may prove is that he was exceptionally tough.

Speaking of the rapid growth and amity of internationalism, Yankee soldiers have taught Mr. Thomas Atkins of England, several gentlemen from Australia, and killed Sandy to shoot craps in London.

A manufacturer of women's wear reports a growing demand for overalls for women from all parts of the country. All the manufacturers are busy, with both overalls and underalls to be supplied.

An item from Washington tells about work having been inaugurated on the new \$3,000,000,000 nitrate plant. They are getting so careless at the capitol they do not pay any attention to a few extra ciphers on the end of an appropriation.

General relief is given by the agricultural department's farm bulletin No. 487, which says that freezing doesn't injure parsnips.

The parlor-car maids, taking the places left vacant by drafted porters, will expect quarters from those who do not do things by halves.

"Germany has lost nothing," says the tinsler. That is, of course, unless you count the respect of the nations, a sense of decency and a few little things like that.

Every patriotic old bachelor knows that under more favorable circumstances he would have had seven sons and not a slacker in the bunch.

The pretty girl with not much of a bathing suit on has given place, on the magazine covers, to the pretty girl in a major general's uniform.

A Philadelphia paper says "narcissism" is the proper title for that sleepy feeling after dinner. Life is getting more and more complex every day.

## MANY ENLIST FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK

Thousands Are Enrolled by the United States Public Service Reserve.

### MEN PLACED WHERE NEEDED

Object of the Organization Is to Equalize the Distribution of Labor in Country During the War.

Within three months after its organization the United States Public Service reserve had enrolled more than 14,000 citizens for industrial work, 8,000 of whom were skilled engineers. The reserve was organized as an "industrial clearing house" to equalize the distribution of labor during the war, and these men, who represent almost every state, have signified their willingness to leave their present employment if they can serve their country to a better advantage in some other line of activity.

William E. Hall, named by Secretary of Labor Wilson as director of this work, is pushing as rapidly as possible the work of organizing state branches.

Care will be taken not to interfere with men now working in essential industries, and such workers will be recognized by the award of some insignia showing they are directly aiding the nation in the prosecution of the war.

At present the reserve is rapidly placing men in various departments of the government where special skill and training are required. More than six hundred divisions have been established and every name filed is cross-indexed so that it is possible to pick men for any special task at a moment's notice.

Directors of the Western Union Telegraph company have authorized the payment of a bonus July 1, 1918, to all regular employees, except the president, who will have served the company continuously from January 2, 1913. This will give messengers \$12.50 each, employees receiving less than \$1,200 a year, 8 per cent of the semi-annual wage, employees receiving \$1,200 and up to \$2,000, 6 per cent, and employees receiving \$2,000 and more, 5 per cent of the semi-annual wage.

The threatened strike of 10,000 seamen employed on lake ore, grain and coal ships was averted by an eleventh-hour compromise agreement reached in Washington. Under the terms of the agreement, which was drawn up by the United States shipping board, the seamen obtained an increase in wages from \$72 to \$95 a month for able seamen and from \$45 to \$60 a month for deckhands. This is the largest raise ever secured for the lake sailors.

Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor council demands that new wage boards immediately convene and readjust rates for women. It is stated that no change has been made in women's wages since the board's awards, three years ago, and in the meantime living costs are mounting higher and higher.

Captains, mates and pilots of 200 Pacific coast ships have presented demands for a general wage increase approximating \$15 a month, a 12 per cent advance over the present scale. The demands were made on behalf of 15,000 men employed on ships out of San Francisco and Seattle.

Probably the first payment ever made by the United States government to schoolboys for army contract work was recorded when a war department check was received at Philadelphia to pay high school students for the manufacture of tent pegs supplied some time ago.

A class of 25 girl employees of the Bush Terminal company in New York recently qualified to operate electric locomotives. The company expects to lose at least 100 men by the army draft and has taken these means of being ready to fill their places with women.

Montreal (Canada) Typographical union has signed up a new scale for its job printers that fixes the minimum at \$24 per week for day work and \$27.60 for night work, being an increase of \$4 per week.

California canning corporations have accepted the recommendation of the mediation committee appointed after the recent canners' strike. Wages are increased.

Boston Cigarmakers' union is urging Massachusetts trade unionists to support an amendment to the state workmen's compensation law which will include occupational diseases.

Women have become so popular in the trades in London and other cities of England that when the war is over the men whose places they have taken will likely have to find other jobs.

The Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad company, through its superintendent, C. B. Falley, agreed to grant an increase to the telegraph operators of from \$8 to \$20 a month.

A flag of defiance was raised against Colorado's "can't-strike" law by the convention of the State Federation of Labor, which called on affiliates to ignore the state industrial relations commission.

The Tacoma (Wash.) shorter work-day movement has reached local butcher shops, which will hereafter close at seven o'clock on Saturday nights instead of nine o'clock.

Denver (Col.) Barbers' union is establishing its new wage scale of \$18 a week and 60 per cent over \$30, holiday closing and ten o'clock closing on Saturday nights.

### WINTER CAMP FOR WORKERS

Industrial Corporations at Youngstown, O., Prepare to House Thousands of Men in This Way.

Modern labor camps will be required during the coming winter, to house the thousands of workmen in and about Youngstown, O., who will be unable to find more conventional living quarters, it is said.

Big construction companies as well as railroad and industrial concerns are resorting to the labor camp for the housing of many of their employees. It is estimated that from 6,000 to 8,000 men will live in such quarters near the city during the winter.

There is little doubt, it is declared, but many of the camp residents will be provided as good or better quarters than they ever had before, as no reasonable expense is being spared, as a rule, to make the camps sanitary and inviting.

The highly perfected, modern camp is being found the most satisfactory in many ways; first because such establishments afford the most humanitarian environment for men who have no other homes and, second, because men living under such conditions are ordinarily the best workmen—give the best service and the least trouble and are usually most amenable to reasonable discipline.

### NOTES OF LABOR WORLD

By a vote that lacked one of being unanimous, and that one not a delegate, from Reading, Pa., the convention of the International Molders' Union of North America voiced approval of the war policies of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and adopted the adverse report of the committee on resolutions on the resolution of censure proposed by the Reading (Pa.) local.

Three hundred miners returned to work at the Blackburn mines at Petersburg, Ind., when district officials upheld the coal mine company and ordered the men back to work. The mine drivers quit and asked for a removal of one of their number who had been hired as boss driver. The company refused to discharge the boss driver.

"Womansells" are the latest thing in women's working apparel. They are nothing more than modified overalls, exactly like those worn by workmen. They have been adopted by the General Electric company for a force of girls working on lathes, drilling machines and punch drills.

Girls are taking the places of porters, chefs and waiters on trains operating on the Wheeling & Lake Erie between Wheeling and Cleveland. It is not a question of wages. The girls get as much as the men. "They give better satisfaction," said General Passenger Agent McWhorter.

Fourteen labor business agents, convicted in the Chicago criminal court two years ago of conspiracy to conduct boycotts, destroy property and extort money, must go to the penitentiary on pay fines, according to a decision of the appellate court affirming the criminal court conviction.

The United States Steel corporation has announced a 10 per cent advance in the wage of its workers. This is the fourth increase granted the corporation's employees since the beginning of the war in Europe, and will bring the total advance in that time up to 45 per cent.

Machinists employed by the government at virtually every navy yard and arsenal have presented revised demands for a further increase in wages over the 50 cents a day demanded last October. The proposed new increases run up to \$1 a day.

The Canadian Press, a news-gathering agency, has signed a union shop agreement which includes its coast-to-coast jurisdiction. The new schedule establishes the highest average wage paid by any press association in North America.

The wages in eastern Siberia are 83 cents a day, while those in western Siberia often are as low as 10 cents a day. The men in the mines of eastern Siberia work morning, noon and night, recognizing neither Sunday nor feast day.

The Tenants' union of Pittsburgh announced that it had asked the operation of the Central Federated union and the American Federation of Labor in a campaign for the erection of municipal tenements.

In a bulletin issued by the federal bureau of labor statistics the International Typographical union is quoted as reducing deaths, due to tuberculosis, from 31.2 per cent in 1900 to 19.1 per cent in 1915.

The biggest strike in the history of the Australian commonwealth has been settled. It began August 2 and involved railways, docks, coal mines and other industries, in addition to the seamen.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor conference committee is uniting the organized workers of North America and South America.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company employs 1,000 women, not including stenographers, clerks, charwomen, car cleaners, etc.

The most of Japan's pearl divers are women, who begin to learn the trade at the age of thirteen or fourteen.

Canadian immigration officials have succeeded in their fight to keep I. W. W. agitators south of the international border.

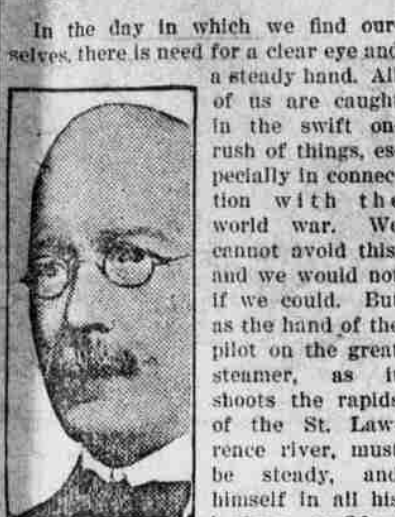
Chicago Building Laborers' union has more paid-up members than there are paid-up members of the I. W. W. throughout the country.

San Francisco restaurant managers have adopted a new wage scale which raises rates from 10 to 40 per cent, and for chefs as high as 100 per cent.

## The Peace of God

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D.  
Secretary of Correspondence Department,  
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee.—Isaiah 26:3.



In the day in which we find ourselves, there is need for a clear eye and a steady hand. All of us are caught in the swift onrush of things, especially in connection with the world war. We cannot avoid this, and we would not if we could. But as the hand of the pilot on the great steamer, as it shoots the rapids of the St. Lawrence river, must be steady, and himself in all his being confident and reliant, so must we be in these times. Ordinarily there should be no occasion for bringing this matter before the Christians, but they sometimes forget the great fact of the peace of God. It is that which he should possess, and which should control his life.

In our day the word peace makes great appeal, and there are Christians who are taken off their feet by it, and they have become pacifists in the popular sense, when they would not be considered so for a moment if they would think soberly. We sing very lustily, "Lord, give us peace in this our day," and with only cessation of hostilities in view, the return of soldiers to their homes, and the resumption of business activities and the many rounds of ease and pleasure to which we have been accustomed for many years.

The peace of the text is a peace that applies to the time of war and social agitation as much, if not more so, than to a time of political tranquility and universal amity among men.

A Difference.  
It is easy to include too much in the term "peace of God," for sometimes we mean "peace with God" which is clearly a very different thing. This peace of God has to do not with a relationship, but with an experience. It does not refer to any cessation of hostilities, even spiritual, but it is a state of soul or mind, something very real, and does not preclude itself from the fact of any war or any other calamity. It is as real as the dawn, which makes no ado, and is as modest as the dewdrop. It is a still small voice within the soul; indeed, it is the voice of God himself, who speaks to the soul that is bearing his image and likeness.

This peace is the very peace that God himself possesses. We cannot conceive of God being agitated, flustered, excited. To speak reverently, he could not afford to be, as his business is too vast on the one hand, and too minute on the other, to allow this. It is the peace also of Jesus Christ himself; his voice was not heard in the streets; the insults, threats and persecutions of his enemies did not throw him into anger or resentment; as a lamb, he goes to the slaughter, and as a sheep before his shearers, he is dumb. In the storm of the sea, he says, "Peace, be still," and the winds obey him.

The Haven of Peace.  
The Christian has known that whoever hearkens to the voice of God, doth dwell in safety and shall be free from fear of evil. He goes to the operating table without a fear; he sees the lions ready to tear him to pieces, and sings songs of praise to God; he goes "over the top" with his comrades falling about him, and his soul is quiet. He has the record of the Holy Spirit's infirmity. As the Christian has had this peace; every Christian today should have it. The responsibility is on every one who knows it. Why cannot the Christian believe the word of God, "My grace is sufficient for thee"? The promise of this peace is one of the strongest motives that can be offered to man. As fear hath torment, as it of the greatest importance that fear should be taken away? To man the two strongest motives might be, first, the promise of the supremacy of the spirit over the flesh in life. Whatever the earth conditions, ill-health, poverty, bereavement, persecution, the spirit should dominate, and the things of the flesh should become of little moment. Secondly, the promise of a perfect body at the coming of the Lord; glorious, immortal, powerful, honorable and deathless. Why is it that the clearest promises of God are not believed? With the peace of God in the heart, the Christian can truly say:

Thou very present aid  
In suffering or distress;  
Thou mind which still on thee is stayed  
Is kept in perfect peace.

A Pampered Pet.  
"Are you practicing economy at your house?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Filbertson. "Mrs. Filbertson has reduced the cost of our meals considerably, but she still buys the most expensive brand of dog biscuit for Fidokins."

Sure Enough Expert.  
"You claim to be a food expert?"

"I do," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "I'm the kind of a food expert that can raise the stuff instead of talkin' about it."

### AGAINST RAISING OF TAX

TWO CORPORATION ATTORNEYS APPEAR BEFORE THE STATE EQUALIZATION BOARD

Arguments By Illinois Central Railroad and Cumberland Telephone Company Representatives Against Increase Assessment.

Nashville.—Claiming that the proposed change by the state board of tax equalizers, based on the recommendations of the expert accountants employed by the board, would be unjust and unequitable, as well as unconstitutional, and that at the present time corporations doing business in the state are paying one-fifth of the state's revenue, the Illinois Central and the Cumberland Telephone Company appeared before the State Equalization board. These two companies also claim that they are assessed higher than any other corporations, as recommended by the Tennessee Railroad Commission, should be lowered.

It is claimed by state officials that this is one of the most important questions that has ever come before the tax commission as it will mean thousands of dollars in revenue for the state if the assessments of the railroad commission are followed and change the assessment to the figure suggested would mean about \$150,000 in revenue for the state.

#### Recommend Camp Jackson.

Recommending Camp Jackson as a desirable site for a target practice range, Col. Smith of the Fifty-seventh infantry states that Camp Jackson offers unusual advantages for an ideal rifle range, in that it has kitchens and other necessary conveniences already built, and is now piped for water supply. Many of the camps are to be used in order to allow all of the fighting forces to have rifle practice. The recommendation of Col. Smith states that this camp would be ideal for one regiment at a time, which could be brought from nearby camps, especially from Chickamauga. He suggests that they be brought here and placed on a range located about a mile from Camp Jackson, where an 800-yard range can be established, and that they remain here for a period of three weeks each.

#### Nashville Registration.

With returns incomplete, the indications are that 10,000 women registered for service to the country. The polls opened at 8 o'clock, the opening being heralded by the blowing of whistles in all parts of the city. There were crowds of women already on the way to the registration places, and there was a rush in many places in the early hours of the morning. In the afternoon there was a steady stream of registrants at most of the booths, and this kept up until 3 o'clock, when the polls closed.

#### Women Show Preparedness.

Memphis women in an inspiring patriotic pageant demonstrated what they are doing to help win the war, and how thoroughly they are prepared to replace in civil life the men who are called to the training camps and battle fronts in the greatest war the world has known.

The parade was planned to create greater interest in registration day for women in war service.

In many respects it was by far the best patriotic procession that ever moved through Memphis. Man played only a minor part in the picturesque demonstration of woman's ability in all lines of endeavor. Women planned the parade, and women drove the fire engines, the motor ambulances, the police patrols, tractors, taxis, private cars and floats.

#### Will Not Fix Prices On Hogs.

Prof. Morgan, food administrator for Tennessee, announces the following from Washington:

"You can give the widest publicity to the fact that we have no intention whatever of fixing prices on hogs. We are considering some form of guarantee to the farmers if they will produce hogs, and we have already issued a statement that we will, through holding up the price of exports, exert our every power to maintain prices for hogs that will return the grower a stimulating profit."

#### Food Commissioners Report.

The report of Henry I. Eskew, commissioner of food and drugs and hotel inspector, for the month of September, shows that 62 hotels were visited during the month and 14 were found to be in bad condition; 35 were inspected; 23 had complied with previous orders; 7 had complied in part, and 8 failed to comply with previous order. Ten hotels went out of business in September. Certificates were issued to 14 hostleries.

#### Chattanooga Children Patriotic.

The east Chattanooga public school children have evidenced their patriotic spirit in a very substantial way. They sent 167 glasses of home-made jelly, through Mrs. C. M. Willingham, chairman of the hospital work for the Chattanooga branch of the Woman's National Service league, to the hospital.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Tennessee Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Bristol at the First Presbyterian church, Oct. 12-15.

### WAS ALL RUN DOWN

Faulty Kidneys Caused Acute Suffering. Completely Recovered Since Using Doan's.

Mrs. Harry A. Lyon, 5 St. William St., S. Boston, Mass., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have surely done me wonderful good. About two months prior to the birth of my baby, I had two convulsions and was taken to a hospital. Doctors said the convulsions were due to my kidneys not working properly."

"I had swelling of the feet and ankles so that I had to wear large-sized slippers. My back ached intensely, I was nervous and unable to sleep. I also suffered from awful headaches and felt weak, tired, languid, and run down."

"After I came home a friend suggested that I try Doan's Kidney Pills, and I got some. I soon noticed improvement; my back became stronger and I felt better in every way. I kept on taking Doan's and was cured. They are surely reliable."

Mrs. Lyon gave the above statement in May, 1915, and on March 12, 1917, she said:

"My cure has lasted. I take Doan's occasionally, however, as a strengthener for my kidneys."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.  
Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

### GERMANS BRIBED THE UMPIRE

Carl Emil Junck Tells How Teutons Are Tricky in Other Ways Than in War.

Carl Emil Junck, a dye importer of Chicago, was talking about Germany. "The German spirit today is tricky, shifty and false," he said. "The Germans today think it's clever to cheat. Their war, with its violation of every war law and every international agreement, is a cheating war."

"Here is an illustration of the German spirit:

"When I lived in Elberfeld I organized a football team among the Elberfeld boys. Once, when the team was to play a neighboring team, I gave the boys 100 marks to buy shoes, leg-guards or whatever would most help them to win."

"Well, they won, but their shoes and leg-guards were very old and shabby, and I said to the captain after the game:

"Glad you licked 'em, though certainly some of the decisions were close. But what did you do with the money I gave you?"

"The captain answered with a knowing smile:

"You said, Herr Junck, that we were to use the money in any way that would best help us to win; so of course we made a present of it to the umpire."

### Can't Live on \$25,000 a Year.

The somewhat irritating story of the woman who cannot support herself on a large income bobs up again. Mrs. Olga Kohler Florman of New York has been drawing \$25,000 annually from the state of her father, but she asks an increase because she has gone in debt. She alleged that her husband earned only \$50 a week and that she had to contribute to the support of an infant son. The court allowed her a bonus of \$120,000.

### Codfish Are Scarce.

Last year the codfish caught off the coast of New England amounted to 60,000,000 pounds—less than half the amount caught a hundred years ago.



**THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT POSTUM AS A HEALTH IMPROVEMENT OVER COFFEE**